MEMPHIS APPEAL ignorance, and perpetrates injustice which BALLAWAY & KEATING.

forms of Subscription Daily & Weekly Cas copy, one year, by mail.

One copy, six months, by mail.

One copy, one month, by mail.

Due copy, one week, in city.

WEKKLY Bates of Advertising,

To Contributors and Correspondents. We solicit letters and communications upon subject.

England, where Russia is held in horror, and repanied by a responsible name, ordering papers changed from one postoffice to other, the names of both postoffices should by

Wiwill not return rejected communications.

Off mail-books are kept by postoffices, and not by invitridual names.

Sprimen copies sent free of charge.

Ext. times solid nonparell makes one square, and

Exal ve lines make one incb.

I mail ve lines make one incb.

Ext. Notices are twenty cents per line first insertion fifteen cents per line per week.

Ext. Laway & REATING,

Ext. Calliaway.

282 Second street. M C. GALLAWAY, &

MEMPHIS APPEAL

THURSDAY, :: DECEMBER 4, 1879.

WHAT THE RADICALS DEBAND. The sweltered venom of the Republican party has broke out anew in the northern States. We hear nothing but abuse and vilification of the south. Our people have accepted the situation and are quietly laboring to rebuild their desolated homes and to promote the great material interests of the south and of the whole country. They are making no war upon the constitutional amendments or any of the measures of reconstruction. Yet they are lied about from day to day as if they were outlaws. The "blcodyshirt" is the shibboleth, the war cry the only issue made by the Republicans, and it seems we are to have the old sectional fight over again. The Republicans do not want peace. The report of the Grant boom in the south is offensive to them, because they are determined to place him on an extreme platform, and will oppose the nomination of any Republican who, like Greeley, favored a fraternal brotherhood between the sections. In so many words the Radicals declare that the southern people will be harrassed and persecuted unless they join the Republican party; unless they acknowledge the wisdom of carpetbag and bayonet rule; unless they proclain their willingness to become to the United States what Ireland is to England, a subjugated province. The Republicans show by their utterances that so novelist and journalist, is going to Florida long as the south dares to vote with the and New Orleans to spend a few weeks of party which comprises a majority of the holiday. No doubt he will make some American people, there can be no peace. In studies while on the Gulf coast, and we shall other words, if the southern people will give hear from him by letter or story. up their manhood and rights as citizens, and vote the Republican ticket, they will at once, There can be no peace upon such dishonor- to be as successful as O'Connell. able terms. The war did not decide that the Republican party must be kept in power by the votes of the southern people. The south is not responsible for this new sectional war. shall have no repose. They are just as much determined to slander, abuse and misrepremake room for more profitable customers. Each canal-boat pays the lessee of the sign which it met in the stream. If we celebrate the Fourth of July and strew flowers on the graves of the Federal dead, it is said by the make room for sailing vessels and other advocates of perpetual bate that this is reason why the boats lie in the neighborhood hyprocritical policy. If we exercise the prehyprocritical policy. If we exercise the pre-rogative of freemen at the ballot-box, and vote for our friends instead of our calumni-on starting from Buffalo upon their last trip, ators, we are called unrepentent rebels and accused of disloyalty to the dollars per day for the first thirty days, and government. We still believe with Henry two dollars per day thereafter. As all other Clay, that "truth is compicent and public rendezvous are full, the latest tows from Aljustice certain," and that the Radical fanatics throning hatred between the sections as a controlling issue in the next Presidential election. The common sense of the people, their inherent love of justice, and, above all, those great industrial and commercial interests that bind the sections together, will, in the next contest, drive into oblivion the apostles of hate and bring to the front such statesmen as Thomas F. Bayard, whose patriotism is broad enough to embrace all sections is broad enough to embrace all sections about ten years ago. The damage is estimated at fifty thousand dollars; fully tions of our common country. If the vote of the southern people could be taken it would be found that there are not one hundred men An Ancher Line Steamer in Trouble in the south who do not concur with Gordon and Lamar and Hampton in their views as to the duty of the south in regard to the issues decided by the war. Yet the southern people are accused of following the lead of Robert Toombs and the Okolona States and the Okolona States and the Navarana and the Okolona States and the Okolona States and the Navarana and the Okolona States and the Navarana and the Okolona States and the Navarana and the Okolona States and t indorsing the Yazzo murder. This new war upon the south has been inaugurated too next Presidential election. The business men of the north and the real patriots will see that the policy of sectional hate is encouraged by partisan office-seekers, and they will vote for Thomas F. Bayard, a statesman of enlarged patriotism, who will not hate any sec-

There is much interest, just now, in glancing at circumstances, as they have shaped themselves, since the war between Russia and Turkey threatened a widespread disraption. Considering the high hand England assumed when the Russians were on the verge of making Constantinople their own. and taking into account the applause elaimed by the plenipotentiaries who participated in the final arbitrament at Berlin on the questions at issue in and raised by the war, those circumstances are not altogether as pleasing as might be wished by those who desire to see permanent peace. The Turk had for generations held various nationalities under his not always merciful grasp. Bosnians, Montenegrine, Balgarians, and others, had long endured the grinding tyranny of Turkish despotism, and christian populations were continually subject to fanatical and ferocious onslaughts from ignorant and brutish Mohamedans. Peoples, far the superiors of the Turks, auperior in personal habits and manners, and acquired intelligence, were held down, in-A Forger Pardoned.

A Borger Pardoned.

It is barely possible that out of the present mode on two of together part in the charge of the early amber variety, but Honders will be returned as soon as there are members of the early amber variety, but Honders will be ret eace from them would seriously complicate questions already too much tangled, and it was promised them that if they would refrain, ample justice should be done to their claims when the questions at issue came up for settlement, The Berlin conference failed to do justice to those claims, and uttored a cold recommendation of them while providing a commission to settle tham. The Turkish government can never be brought to agree with any boundary the commission favors, and to this day the Greeks are deprived of the territory they regard as belonging to gone into the admiralty courts. . . them. A glance at the English magazines is The Canadians Micking Against English Pauper Emigration, is no improvement in Turkish ways of doing things since the war; the same mischievous policy that desolates the farm, discourages industry, fosters class are objects of charity in this city.

tion of the Union or any portion of the peo-

and glory of the republic.

THE TWO PARTIES.

the Turks have always practiced, is main-

tained still. The verdict of those conversant

with the condition of eastern affairs is that

Turkey is still "the sick man" and he is now

sick beyond restoration and must die. But

England engaged herself at Berlin that she

would see that the Turks made reforms; she

even | ordered her fleet into a position

threatening to the sultan-yet so far the mis-

government goes on, how is it? As is common where weakness and wickedness are

combined, the Turks can be cunning although

they are unable to be wise. When England

showed herself determined to have perform-

ance instead of promise, the sul-

tan and his ministers exhibited a

determination to ally their country

with its enemy, Russia. This staggered

neutralized her action. And now, what is

England to do? If she proceeds to use com-

pulsory means to make Turkey mend her

way, blind to the consequences of its un-

Their Attitude Toward the Financial and Other Questions Now Agitating the Country-What They Propose to do at this Session of Congress.

The Republicans Playing with Financial Interests of the Country in the Hope that the Democrats will Take the Initiative and Commit a Blunder.

New York Herald's Washington special ways, Turkey throws herself into the hands The recommendations in the forthcoming of Russia; if the required reforms are left message and in the report of the secretary uneffected, then the engagements undertaken stopped and the greenbacks be retired, either by funding them or by paying them off and canceling them, seem likely to prove embarby England at the Berlin conference are broken. Bent on having its own wretched rassing to the Republicans in congress.
Western Republicans say in private conversation that it will not do to commit the party scrupulous folly, the Turk goes on determinately to his doom. His friends could rescue at this session to such a policy, because him from the grasp of a conquering army, west and northwest will not bear it. but they find it impossible to rescue him from they wish is a temporizing policy in regard to the greenbacks, promising to withdraw them at some convenient future time, declar-ing that they ought to be withdrawn, but the consequences of his own vices and errore. An oppressor and a wrong-door for centuries, Turkey has become the subthat the present is not a good time to call them in. That is to say, these western Re-publicans are "in favor of a Maine liquor law, but opposed to enforcing it." And whatever the administration may recomject of that mental and moral deerioration that constitutes the madness the gods send upon those whom they would destroy. The Turkish finances are utmend the Republicans in congress, or a terly destroyed, and its government is carried least those from the west and northwest, will on by expedients; but the Turkish court keeps oppose any positive action upon. They will vote for any number of resolutions declaring that the greenbacks ought to be withdrawn at some future date, but they will not vote up its expensive habits, awaiting in apathetic and unforeseeing indifference the doom of its

kismet. The inevitable fate which their for any measure to bring about immediate action. Nor is it probable that the administration will urge them to do so. The mesprophet teaches them holds the Turks with the grasp of omnipotence, shapes their dessage and treasury report will "put the party right on the record," and that will be the end of the matter until after the Presidential tiny, and, without reterence to word or deed of theirs, exalts them to the skies, or leaves them the victims of unavoidable The main trouble in the matter lies in the fact that the western and northwestern States destruction. From one of the mightiest states in the world, Turkey has fallen by its are the Republican States. On these the party vices, until it lies prostrate in imbecile degradepends for its votes next year, and the Re-publican leaders are very tender-footed when they come to measures which, however necesdation. Like a traveler grasped by quicksands, inch by inch it sinks, until suffocation sary for the public good, are likely to arouse strong opposition in the States where the Re will come, and the great kingdom of the publican strength now lies. There is a report here to-day which shows the real Republican

citement was likely to injure the party's pros-

wishes of the greater number of Republicans, eastern as well as western men, though

not of all, for a few eastern Republicars say

openly that they do not expect any useful ac-

out of the way is by the help of the supreme court, and that the case should be brought

up at once, because the longer continuance of the legal-tender circulation exposes the coun-

As to the silver question the western Republicans are more decided. They not only

oppose the President's suggestion that the coinage of silver be stopped, but they are developing a plan to force the silver dollars into

circulation. It is proposed to force the na-

cates on deposit. By this means, it is said

the coinage can be continued at the present rate of two million dollars per month for a

"If we can only make the banks re-scind their resolution to reject silver and oblige them to take it on deposit on equal

terms with gold and greenbacks, the country will carry one hundred million dollars of silver without grumbling," said a western Republican to-day. This is, of course, only another device to tide over the

Presidential election, but the chief hope of the shrewder Republican leaders lies in their

belief that the Democratic extremists will

open the session with new demands for more

greenbacks and the unlimited coinage of

silver. If the Republicans can spend the ses-

sion in opposing and debating such extreme propositions they feel that they will be ex-cused by the country for doing nothing posi-tive, and will be able to go into the Presiden-

tial canvass next year pointing to an unex-ceptionable "record" of promises and state-ments of principle, and yet with nothing ac-complished which can burt the feelings of the

THE DEMOCRATS IN DOLEFUL MOOD.

have been dropping in from different parts

of the country all day, and as they met each other in hotel corridors have been solemnly

solution of the great conundrum, "What i was that struck the Democratic party?"

It is perhaps a hopeful sign that Speaker Randall is reported to be carefully washing his hands of the extra session blunder, and it

Meantime there is a general tacit admiss that something has gone wrong, and a great deal of opriosity to see how the authors of

The friends of the late Democratic party

try to very grave dangers.

ts next year. The story is given you circulates here among politicians, and it is certain that it expresses the sentiments and

sentiment on the greenback question. It is generally known that the legal-tender case of selected, it is said, as the gentleman to intro-Butler vs. Chittenden, which involves the question whether legal-tender notes can be duce a bill in congress to create the life-office constitutionally issued in time of peace, is to of captain general of the army and bestow it come before the supreme court for final adupon Grant. He has drawn a bill and it will judication. If it is to await its turn, it will come up before the court about May, 1881, but it may be called as a preferred or privileged case on the calendar almost at once.
Well, the story goes that the counsel in the
case thought it useful to consult the attorneygeneral on the advisability and convenience GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA, the English to him of calling up the case at once, as one of privilege, and that General Devens thought it not advisable, on the general ground that any decision by the court might cause public excitement, and that such ex-

PARNELL, the great Irish leader, is a patriots. | art, of the United States army. He promises

prophet be swallowed up forever.

be introduced early in the session.

GENERAL JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON has been

Canal-Bonts in Trouble.

New York, December 3.—Nearly three hundred grain-laden canal-boats have been ordered from their moorings by the harbormaster. The boatmen say that the order is fifty cents a day per vessel, and seventy-five cents a day if he has the wharfage. They be-lieve that they are wanted out of the way to to contract to hold the grain aboard on stor bany have gone into the slips.

A Costly Church and Valuable Organ Bestroyed by Fire. PHILADELPHIA, December 3.—A fair was beld last night at the Presbyterian church, on the corner of Broad and Oxford streets, to defray the expenses of the new organ. Early this morning some decorations caught fire, and before the flames could be extinguished everything combustible, including the new organ, was destroyed, and nothing remained

peller November 30th, in latitude forty-fou degrees, thirty-six minutes, and longitude fifty-seven degrees, forty-seven minutes, and proceeded under sail until she was met by the teamship Circassia, nine miles off Sandy

Beduction in Felegraph Tolls. NEW YORK, December 3 .- The Western Union telegraph company has made the fol A reduction from seventy-five to sixty cents for every ten words and the charge of every additional word to be four, instead of five ple, and who is devoted to the peace, honor cents. To Chicago, Indianapolis, Louisville and Cincinnati, a reduction from sixty to fifty cents for every ten words, and from five THE TURBS SINCE THEIR WAR. to three cents for each additional word. A further reduction will be made as the wires are extended. John Van Horne, vice-president of the Western Union telegraph company, who has been in delicate health for some time, starts for Europe on Friday next, to be absent some months.

A Polsoning Case. NEW YORK, December 3.—The examina-tion into the alleged poisoning with intent to kill Charles E. Blair by Joseph Volkener and cused for the action of the grand jury. Bail was fixed at five thousand dollars each. Blair and Mary Connelly, who informed the police, have been committed to the house of detention. Before Blair left the, police court he was served with a writ in suit.

Mormon View of Hayes's Message. CHICAGO, December 3.—The Ogden News Mormon church organ, says: "We don't a Mormon church organ, says: "We don't think the expressions of the President, in his

DETROIT, December 3.-The schooner L C. Butts, with a cargo of forty thousand bushels of corn, from Chicago for Buffalo, went ashore at Nine-mile point, near Alpena, during a severe snow-storm last night and is now lying full of water on a sandy bottom in twelve feet of water. Urew safe,

Renvy Salvage Claimed.

St. Johns, December 3.—It is stated that the steamehip Circassia has claimed fifty thousand dollars salvage for towing the disabled City of Richmond into Halifax. The Imman people declined to pay more than twenty thousand dollars, and the case has gone into the admiralty courts.

The Canadians Kicking Against England are severely censured for the deceit practiced in sending emigrants out to this country. Men of this class are objects of charity in this city.

Havana, December 3.—Advices from San Domingo to the twentieth ultimo are as follows: The siege of the city is now effective, the revolutionists having completely surrounded it on land; the only outlet is by sea. President Guillerma had made a last effort to dislodge the revolutionists on the four-teenth, attacking Monteplat, but after a hard fight was routed and obliged to take refuge in this city with a small escort, as his army has disbanded. President Guillerma is momentarily expected to resign. The city cannot support a long siege, as the provisions are ready to do. If they could take the wind out of their sails, It results that a in the revolution.

good many of the Democratic statesmen recall with regret the pleasant days when a
small handful of them in both houses had a
jolly time, worned the Republicans and had
no responsibility themselves for a policy.

How long can a party hold together whose
members and leaders are not agreed upon
any one point of policy? It is impossible to
tell. The Republicans, who are no more
agreed than the Democrats, hold together
very well. They have the advantage of thorough discipline, and the further advantage ough discipline, and the further advantage that they work with the brains at the top. But there is a very general impression here among close observers of political phenomena, that while the session about to begin may have no important results, it may perhaps change the whole face of politics. Party bonds have hung very lightly on both sides, and even the triumphant Republicans admit here in private conversation that if for once the Democrats should not blunder, they might carry the country next year. "It is not probable, but it is possible," said a Republican leader here to-day on this subject. "The country is very evenly divided after the struggle, and if the Democratic party had brains and decency, it might easily beat us next year. Fortunately it has neither."

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES

day by a Breakfast and Reception, which the President is Sorry he Cannot Rojoy.

Boston, December 3.—The seventieth anniversary birthday of Oliver Wendell Holmes was commemorated to-day by a breakfast and reception, which was attended by a large number of prominent essayists, poets and writers of distinction, among them Emerson and Longfellow. Letters of regrets were read from President Hayes, Carl Schurz, Henry Watterson and others. The following is a letter from President Hayes: WASHINGTON, November 25, 1879.

GENTLEMEN.—I am obliged to you for inviting me to a breakfast in honor of the seventieth birthday of Dr. Holmes. Nobody enjoyed his breakfast-table talk, some years ago, more than I did. Seventy years used t seem a great age, but I cannot think of Dr. Holmes as growing old. I am sorry I cannot enjoy the breakfast with him; may he still live many years, happy himself and, as he always has done, making others happy. Sin-R. B. HAYES.

VIRGINIA.

Meeting of the General Assembly Secure all the Offices in the Organization of Both Houses.

RICHMOND. December 3.-The general assembly of Virginia met to-day in its firs iennial session under the recent amendme of the constitution, providing for a regula session once in every two years. All the senators, forty in number, were present, and in the house ninety-eight out of one hundred delegates answered to their names. The work of organization began at once and progressed quietly to the end, the Readjusters electrically the officers in both houses. The electing all the officers in both houses. The majorities by which the officers of the house were elected ranged from sixteen to eighteen, while in the senate they ranged from eight to thirteen, showing an average joint majority of twenty-seven for the Readjusters. After the perfection of the organization a joint committee waited on Governor Halliday and states that notwithstanding all the agrtion from their party or from congress. That tation looking to the repeal of the measure the only way to get the legal-tender notes which had a tendency to check the bringing in of old bonds, nearly eight and a half mil-lion dollars of old bonds had been exchanged for new. He regards the State's credit far above all other considerations, and says that nothing save inability can justify or excuse the non-payment of the State debt. After the reading of the message in the senate, a resolution was adopted, under suspension rules, fixing Friday, the fifth instant, for the election of State officers, including secretary of the commonwealth, first and second auditors, treasurer, etc., fourteen in all. The Readjusters's large majority on joint ballot just hies the assertion that a clean sweep will be made of all incumbents. In the election tocouple of years longer without serious public day all the Kepublicans except four voted opposition.

> SUGAR-CANE GROWERS Of the Mississippi Valley in First An nual Meeting, with a Fair Attendance-The Culture of Borghum, an Interesting Topic, un-

ST. Louis, December 3.—The first annual meeting of the Mississippi valley cane-grow-ers' association met here at the Polytechnic building this morning, with a very fair atpresident of the association, C. F. Miller, of Minnesota, was called to the chair. Isaac A. Hedges, corresponding secretary, read a lengthy report, in which he stated that since the organization of the association last countries.

Without the description decome requirements of the description authorized by the act of July 14, 1870, for any such bonds. the organization of the association last spring he had been in correspondence with persons in thirty-five States and Territories regarding the culture of sorghum cane and the manufacture of sugar therefrom. He finds that a very great interest is being taken in this matter throughout the country, especially in the comparing notes and discussing the causes of the defeat along the whole line this fall. To listen to the talk of a knot of eastern, west-

this evening that he cannot decide whether it is a case of paralysis or delirium tremens, and that until Mr. Springer can be got to declare the result of his diagnosis it is in vain for common mortals to hope for a satisfactory solution of the great conundrum. "What it E. S. Jones, Pulaski, Tennessee; treasurer E. W. Douglass, St. Louis; corresponding secretary and expert, G. So. C. W. Belcher, St Several letters from members unable to at-

tend the convention, giving their experience

the extra session will act when they come in growing cane and making sugar and face to face with their fellow Democrats on Monday. ture then came up in the regular order of business, and a number of members gave their experience. C. F. Miller, of Minnesota, message, will have the slightest effect toward the solution of the Mormon question or the suppression of polygamy." The Tribune says that if the nation permits that polygamist, George Q. Cannon, to sit in congress and sturbed during the present session, it deserves the contempt of Mormons.

The Tribune his hands of the extra session blunder, and it would not be surprising if it turned out when the whole matter has been talked over that nobody was guilty of that piece of stupidity, and that it was only an unscrupulous Republican trick. As to policies for the future, almost every Democratic statesman is predicted to be carefully washing their experience. G. F. Miller, of Minnesota, and it has hands of the extra session blunder, and it has hands of the extra session blunder, and it has hands of the extra session blunder, and it has hands of the extra session blunder, and it has hands of the extra session blunder, and it has hands of the extra session blunder, and it has hands of the extra session blunder, and it has hands of the extra session blunder, and it has hands of the extra session blunder, and it has hands of the extra session blunder, and it has hands of the extra session blunder, and it has hands of the extra session blunder, and it has hands of the extra session blunder, and it has hands of the extra session blunder, and it has hands of the extra session blunder, and it has hands of the extra session blunder, and it would not be surprising if it turned out when the whole matter has been talked over that nobody was guilty of that piece of stupidity, and that it was only a programming Power. most every Democratic statesman is pre-pared to show his party how to get out of the mire, and there are as many policies al-most as there are members of the minority. It is baraly possible that out of the

> a sprat to catch a whale" seems to the Demo-cratic chiefs a wasteful and ruinous method He also advocates the instruction of students of fishing. The authors of the exirc session pleaded last February that it was absolutely necessary to get up an issue for 1880. Unfortunately the issue they got up defeated them this fall, and now they argently need a new issue, and don't know what it shall be.
>
> To refer the triff is to whit it shall be. more beneat it in the increase of taxes than

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Congressional Proceedings - Senator Baldwin Sworn in-A Number of Bills and Resolutions Introduced in the Senate and House, Including Several Relating to Currency- Matters.

An Expressed Desire to Perfect Appro priation Bills - The Morgan Raid Claims-Sherman's Circular Relating to "Sixes of 1881"-Long List of Nominations -Other News.

WASHINGTON, December 3.—Senator Fer ry presented the credentials of Henry P. Baldwin, and the new senator was sworn into

Senator Beck incroduced a bill to author der the constitution of the State of Iowa no legal election was held, and that, therefore, Senator Beck incroduced a bill to authorize the payment of customs duties in legal-tenders; also, a bill to amend title forty-eight of the revised statutes so as to authorize the purchase of foreign-built ships by citizens of the United States for use in foreign carrying trade. Referred.

Senator Bayard introduced a joint resolution that from and after the passage of this resolution treasury notes of the United States shall be receivable for all dues to the United States, excepting duties on imports, and shall neither of the contestants are entitled to seats. These cases were decided before the committee before the close of the last session

ell, Republican, rs. Whittaker, Democrat, States, excepting duties on imports, and shall Oregon, no briefs or evidence of any kind not be otherwise a legal tender; and any of have been furnished by the patters giving the said notes hereafter issued shall bear this su-perscription. Referred. Senator Ingalls offered a resolution that in the opinion of the senate the present volume of United States notes should not be reduced,

and that said notes ought to continue to be legal tender in payment of all debts. Laid on the table and ordered printed. Senator Wallace offered a resolution co tinuing for the present session the standing and select committees appointed at the last session with but two changes, viz.: Senator Ferry to take the place of Senator Chandler on the committee on naval affairs, and Senator Baldwin to take the place of Senator

Senator Teller offered a resolution calling on the President for information as to whether any money due to the Utes under whether any money due to the Otes under the agreement of September 17, 1873, had remained uppaid as claimed by those In-dians, and also as to the nature of the inconducted on business principles, that it is hard to tell whether or not any especial at-

dians, and also as to the nature of the investments made for the benefit of the Ute Indians as per agreement. Adopted.

Senator Logan introduced a bill for the reliet of certain persons locating homesteads on public lands. Referred.

On motion of Senator Davis [W. Va.] the resolution offered by him yesterday, calling on the secretary of the treasury for a detailed statement of expenditures since 1863, under permanent annual appropriations was agreed. The committee is compelled to encounter op-position at every step it takes. A bill for agricultural appropriations, for instance, may be reported; a bill for war and navy appropriations may be reported from our committee, and if any reductions are made, sure as fate it is opposed by some Democratic member, who in other things may be strongly in favor of economy, permanent annual appropriations, was agreed

Senator Paddock introduced a bill authorizing the secretary of the navy to receive by donation a site for and to construct a marine hospital at Nebraska City. Referred. Adjourned until to-morrow. In the House. The States were called as on Monday

By Mr. Wood, of New York-

and the public debt to the extent of one billion ave and the public debt to the extent of one exhausted and executed, the same is hereby modified so as to limit the rate of interest on bonds yet to be issued as authorized by these acts to a rate of interest not to exceed three and a half per cent. per annum.

By Mr. De La Matyr: Directing investigation into the removal of the Ponca Indians.

How a lief of the annual against any reductions in the appropriations. In the matter of agricultural appropriations. oldiers and sailors who served in the late interests the committee made what is thought a reasonable reduction, and yet the most viowar, and to restore to them equal rights with the holders of government bonds. Mr. Goode offered a resolution for the apcointment of a committee of seven to consider the expediency of erecting a monument at Yorktown, Virginia, in accordance with a resolution of the continental congress, adopted October 17, 1731, and to make the accordance with a mize, but to do so successfully it must have the cordial co-operation of the Democratic members, many of whom appear strangely apathetic, miserably indifferent, or actively apathetic, miserably indifferent, or actively

necessary arrangements for an appropriate celebration by the American people of the anniversary of the surrender of Cornwallis. "Have you any especial grievances of that Mr. Hunton offered a resolution calling on the secretary of state for a copy of all the correspondence between the state department and J. S. Mos y relative to the consulate at Hong Kong, Adonted.

Hong Kong. Adopted.

Mr. Finley introduced a bill for the transfer of the Indian bureau to the war depart
"How does the committee propose to act Mr. Harris, by request, introduced a bill authorizing the Washington, Cincinnati and St. Louis railroad company to construct a honest, frugal, decent administration, and it must be secured by Democrats. The Republican Property Capacity Constructs.

Louis. Referred.

Mr. Garfield introduced a bill to freilitate the refunding of the national debt. Referred.

Ilican party cannot be relied upon. Its interest is to swell expenditures as much as possible, and as a party it always votes that way, t provides that all existing provisions of law in order to throw the ones of extravagance authorizing the refunding of the national debt shall apply to any United States bonds bearing a higher rate of interest than four per cent. which may hereafter become redeemable, and it authorizes the secretary of the treasury to exchange directly at par four per cent bonds of the description authorized the appropriations needlessly?"

In the set of July 14, 1870, for any such in order to throw the onus of extravagance upon the Democrats. The Republicans can always be relied upon to vote solidly against any measures that bear the stamp of Democraty in the committee, in order to throw the onus of extravagance upon the Democrats. The Republicans can always be relied upon to vote solidly against any measures that bear the stamp of Democraty in the committee, in order to throw the onus of extravagance upon the Democrats. The Republicans can always be relied upon to vote solidly against any measures that bear the stamp of Democraty upon the Democraty.

"Is there any disposition on the part of the appropriations needlessly?"

"Is there are disposition on the part of the appropriations needlessly?" down the bills one dollar below what the smooth running expenses of the government require. It is argued, however, by a great

ness the house adjourned. General News.

The President sent the following nomina-tions to the senate: Charles Beardsley, of ter throughout the country, especially in the north, and much attention is being given to the manufacture of sugar. The report is quite interesting, and contains many suggestions and much information of value to those interested in the promotion and growth of this new industry.

A report from Prof. Stewart, of Murphysville, Iowa, was read, which cited successful

listen to the talk of a knot of eastern, western and southern Democrats in the rotunda of Willard's this evening was a good deal like hearing the testimony at a coroner's inquest. There are some light-hearted and sanguine men who profess to believe that the party is as the brakemen reported of the bull who had butted against the Leomotive, "not association is to say as little as possible about the present condition of the patient, but is great deal about the nature of the accident which belef ling in the October and November elections. Mr. Frank Hurd, of the mischief. Other people think it was presi-comparison. Some others think it was Thiden. An anxious one others think it was Thiden. An anxious one others think it was Thiden. An anxious of the patient of the accident from sorghum.

AT THE AFTERNOON SESSION

The defect of the selling in the other and movember and such as a gency, Wyoming.

Charles Hatton, or agency, Wyoming.

Charles Hatton, or agency wyoming.

The following circular was issued

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, WASHINGTON, December 3. Washington, December 3.)
The secretary of the treasury hereby gives notice that proposals for the sale, to the government, of one million dollars of any of the six per cent. interest-bearing bonds of the United States known as "sixes of 1881," will be received at the office of the assistant treasurer of the United States, at New York, until noon of Saturday, the sixth instant, at which time bids will be opened and awards declared, the bonds thus purchased to be applied to the sinking fund, as provided in section 369 of the revised statutes of the United States. Proposals should state the specific character of bonds offered, whether registered or coupon, and under what acts they were issued and and under what acts they were issued, and may be for any amount not less than five thousand dollars. Offers must be for the sale of bonds, with accrued interest, to and in-cluding the sixth instant, and each proposal cluding the sixth instant, and each proposal must inclose a certified check for five per cent. of the amount of the bonds offered. The checks of unsuccessful bidders will be returned as soon as the result is ascertained, and those of others on the following business and those of others on the following business day the bonds must be delivered, and the estimates are extravagant they will be

JNO. SHERMAN, Secretary.

THE MORGAN RAID CLAIMS.

Judge New, of Indiana, has obtained the consent of the secretary of war that the claims on file in the office of the adjutant-general of Indiana, known as the Morgan raid claims, may be transferred in a bulk at once to the war department here. This will prevent these claims from being barred by the statute limitations.

The treasury department to-day purchased. The treasury department to-day purchased thirty thousand ounces of silver for the Philadelphia mint.

A DESIRE TO PERFECT APPROPRIATION BILLS. The house committee on appropriations met this morning. A general interchange of views indicated without dissent the desire and purpose on the part of the members to per
"It is, of course, the policy of the Demo-

appropriation bill will be the first to be pro-

of congress, but no report has yet been mad

the purpose of obtaining further evidence.

SEE. ON THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

disregarded, even by Democrats, who pre-tend to desire that the covernment should be

tention will be paid to its recommendations

lent epposition on those grounds was en-

tions committee are laboring hard to economize, but to do so successfully it must have

"Have you any especial grievances of that

"Not at all. None of us desire to cut

era of prosperity the government should be more prodigal in its expenditures. Because

times are good, that is no reason why we

should throw money away and put additional burdens upon an already tax-oppressed peo-

"There are a great many sinecures in the

departments, are there not—ornamental offi-ces, created for pels, that might very profita-

bly be abolished?"

"To be sure there are," said Mr. Atkıns, emphatically. "Just look at the ratio of increase in government employes. In 1857, Buchanan's first year, we had forty-four thousand effice holders; in 1861, fitty-six thousand; in 1879 the list extends upward into one hundred and fourt housand; a very

into one hundred and four thousand, a very remarkable increase. It should be the pol-icy of the government to make every man

employed by it earn his salary, and it may be possible that the attention of a sub-commit-tee will be invited to this fact."

that such restrictions upon the free use of the

army at the polls, and the abolition of the

useless offices of supervisors of elections will

have a very salutary influence upon the service; but I believe the Democratic party, so far as is consistent with self-respect, should

put on the army bill word for word, letter for

letter, the same provisions exactly should be injected in that bill and made a part of it.

In my opinion, the Democracy cannot do less than this. In regard to the troops at the troops at the polls," said Mr. Atkins, "the Democratic party has a higher opinion of the

gentlemen who officer it than to compel them to do police duty at the polls. I wish to say, also, that neither I nor my constit-

uency are in favor of anything like bulldez-

ing, and have no more sympathy of teeling

with those who try to prevent the negro from

voting than with those New England em-

ployers who coerce the votes of their oper-

REPRESENTATIVE BLOUNT'S VIEWS.

Hon. J. H. Blount, of Georgia, one of the

house committee on appropriations, was also

year. The growth of the country and nat-

ural spread of the service compels that. Re-

ductions have been made, but, as a general thing, they were in the salaries of postmas-ters and railroad expenses."

"Will the appropriations carry with them

"It is, of course, the policy of the Demo-

"Do you think Mr. Hayes will have an-

during the coming session?"

GARFIELD'S VIEWS. CONTESTED ELECTIONS. Special to the Chicago Tribune: "In reply to the question, 'What will be the financial The house committee on elections met this morning, Chairman Springer presiding, and proceeded to canvas the docket of contested cases, of which there are sixteen to be disposed of. The only case in which any action between the contest of the question, 'What will be the financial policy of the Republican party at the coming session?' General Garfield replied that he had not yet canvassed that subject. He had was taken was that of M'Cabe, Democrat, es. | not seen the report of the secretary of the was taken was that of M'Cabe, Democrat, vs. Orth, Republican, in the ninth district of Indiana. The contestant has petitioned for further time in which to obtain affidavits, and a motion was made at the meeting this morning not to allow the petition. Some discussion ensued upon the motion, and it was finally postponed until Tuesday next. In the sixteen contested cases before the committee, four are ready to be heard, the briefs all printed, and the parties in attendance. These are the cases of Bradley, Republican, vs. Slemons, Democrat, second district of Arkansas; Bisbee, Republican, vs. trict of Arkansas; Bisbee, Republican, vs. Hull, Democrat, second district of Fiorida; Donnelly, Damocrat vs. Washburn, Republican, third district of Minnesota; Curtin, the utmost vigor of opposition." Democrat, vs. Yocum, Republican, twentieth district of Pennsylvania. In the cases of Holmes, Democrat, vs. Sapp. Republican, eighth district of Iowa, and Wilson, Demo-BUCKNER'S IDEAS. Chicago Tribune special: "Mr. Buckner, of Missouri, chairman of the house committee on banking and currency, sees the greatest danger to the country in the continued existence of the national banks. Mr. Thurman's suggestion about the retirement of greenbacks, he thought, would apply with crat, vs. Carpenter, Republican, minth district of Iowa, a majority report will be made that the sitting members are entitled to their seats.

A minority report will also be made that un-

of greenbacks, he thought, would apply with far greater force to the national bank notes. There was no limit to the latter, and now with the influx of coin from abroad, and the general boom in business, there would come a vast inflution in the volume of the national bank circulation. He should oppose the suggestion entirely. Mr. Buckner spoke in strong terms against any restrictions whatever upon the coinage of silver dollars. The silver industry was one which interested the whole west. In less than five years the mountains of Colorado and Nevada would teem with a population of five million. It In the cases of Haralson, Republican, rs. Shelley, Damocrat, fourth district of Alabama, Hebert, Republican, vs. Acklen, Democrat, third district of Louisiana, and M'Dowe teem with a population of five million. It was the province of the Mississippi valley to feed and clothe this vast population, and it notice of contest, and they will probably be dropped by the committee. The remaining ases before the committee are in abeyance, was, therefore, to the interest of the west to on extension of time granted to one or the foster her silver mine industries. Any west other of the respective parties in interest for ern representative, Democrat or Republican, who voted against silver deserved severa BEPRESENTATIVE ATKINSON, OF TENNES-Washington Post: "Can you give the Hon. Frank Hurd, of Ohio, was not pre-Post some outline of the prospective policy of the Democrats in congress regarding ap-propriation?" inquired a reporter of the pared to give any opinion as to Mr. Sher-man's financial suggestions. He had not had time to read the report. Generally journalistic luminary above mentioned of speaking, however, he found himself in accord with the majority of Mr. Sherman's man of the bouse appropriations committee.

"No and yes. I can tell you that the line of policy to be followed by the committee pational banks. He did not favor the substitution of pational bank-notes for greenbacks. of policy to be followed by the committee will be one that will have the strictest econowill be one that will have the strictest economy consistent with the proper administration of the government for an object. Yet the reports of the committee have been so often disregarded, even by Democrats, who pre-treatment that the covernment should be independent of the covernment should be received as a political sense.

Blank Book Makers interesting in a political sense. COKE, OF TEXAS. Senator Coke, of Texas, who introduced the resolution at the extra session to discharge the finance committee, of which Mr. Bayard is chairman, from the further custody of the We have resumed business in Memphis, Warner silver bill, to the and that the same might be at once taken up and passed, says he is still of the same mind. He wants the bill to pass, and he expects the southern and

western senators will vote for it. MR. CHITTENDEN, OF NEW YORK, who happens to be on the committee on war, navy or agriculture. And it is this opposition which paralyzes the efforts of the appropriations committee. It is compelled to sustain the onslaught of the whole combined weight of clamorers for increased appropriations, and yet when it looks to them for assistance fails to find them. It is almost impossible to resolve the transfer of the supreme court. He does not believe, however, that such a decision can be had until after the Presidential er the perfection of the organization a technique to committee waited on Governor Halliday inform him of the fact, and the inform him of the fact, and the inform him of the fact, and the informalization and inf

White Oak Stave Bolts

500 cords Whiteoak Staye Bolts For partiaulars address MEMPHIS COOPERAGE AND M'F'G CO.,

PLUG.

TWIST,

NAVY.

CIGARS!

Domestic.

Key West,

Imported Havanas.

Vanity Fair Cigarettes

Smoking Tobaccos,

Merschaum Goods,

and every variety of SMOKER'S ARTICLES for the Holidays.

Orders solicited, and Samples and Price-Lists sent or application.

STERNBERG & LEE

313 MAIN STREET.

S.C.TOOF&CO.

LITHOGRAPHS

15 Court Street.

Orders solicited.

WANTED

SPECHT& WALTER TRADE S. TV. MARK

No. 37 Madison street, Memphis, Tennessee ORGILL BROTHERS & CO.

HARDWARE,

IRON, CASTINGS, CUTLERY AND GUNS, Steam Engines, Boilers, Ironpipe and Machinery Fixtures, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT DEPOT Belting, Hose and Packing, Cotton Gias, Presses

Faught-Deering Engines, Grist Mills, Nos. 310-312 FRONT STREET, MEMPHIS

ANDREW STEWART, ANDREW D. GWYNNE, P. B. HAVLEY, Momphis. STEWART, GWYNNE & CO. WHOLESALE GROCERS, COTTON FACTORS

Nos. 356 and 358 Front St., Memphis, Tenn. Stewart Brothers & Co.,

Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants. New Orleans, Louisiana.

OLIDAY GOODS! other fight with congress during the coming session as he did during the last one?"
"I hope not. To do so would simply make the Republican party capital for the fight next year and enact a broad farce. I believe that each restrictions around the free use of the

Watches, Diamonds, JEWELRY & SILVER-WARE Of excellent quality, and in great variety, at their Old Stand, Opposite Court Square,



310 Main street, opposite Peabody Hotel. Pratt, Irwin & Co

Notions, Gents' Furnishing Goods HOSIBRY, Btc.,

purpose on the part of the members to perfect the appropriation bills at as early a day as possible. The subject of a deficiency appropriation for the pay of marshals and their deputies for the current fiscal year received more than incidental mention, and the opinions expressed warrant the statement that this loss of the policy of the Demogration bills at as early a day as cratic party to prevent the use of the government funds for political and parties purposes. A recommendation will be sent in, therefore, I've no doubt, that the army shall not be used at the polls, very much as at the extra session. No money will be appropriated or memphis, where we intend to continue our business, having closed our house in St. Louis, Please address us hereafter only to 329 Main street, Memphis, Tenn,